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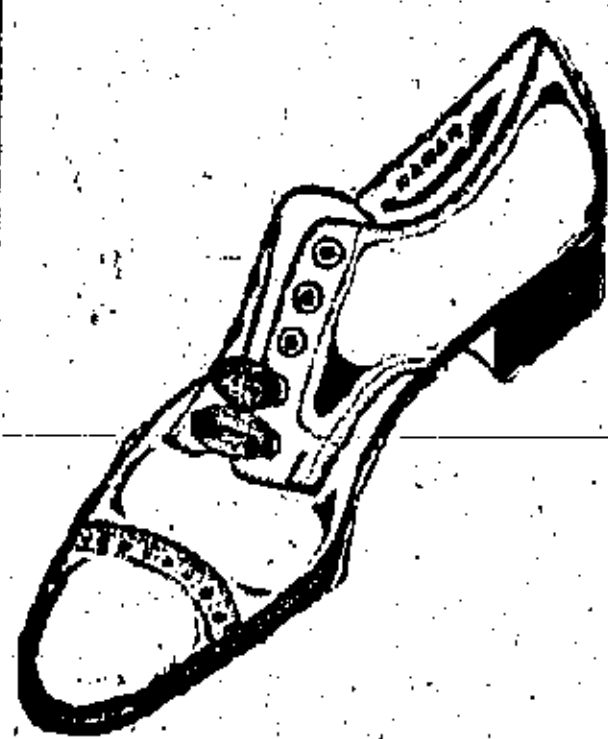
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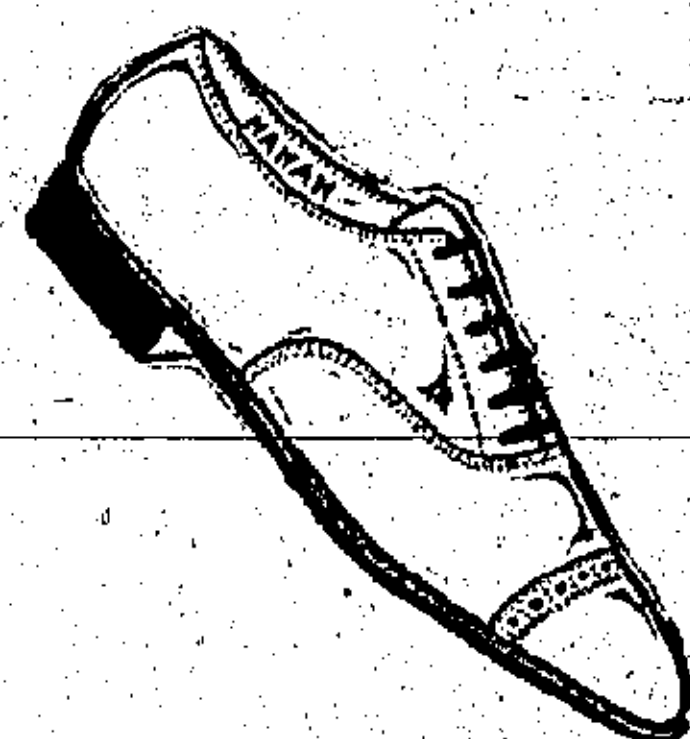
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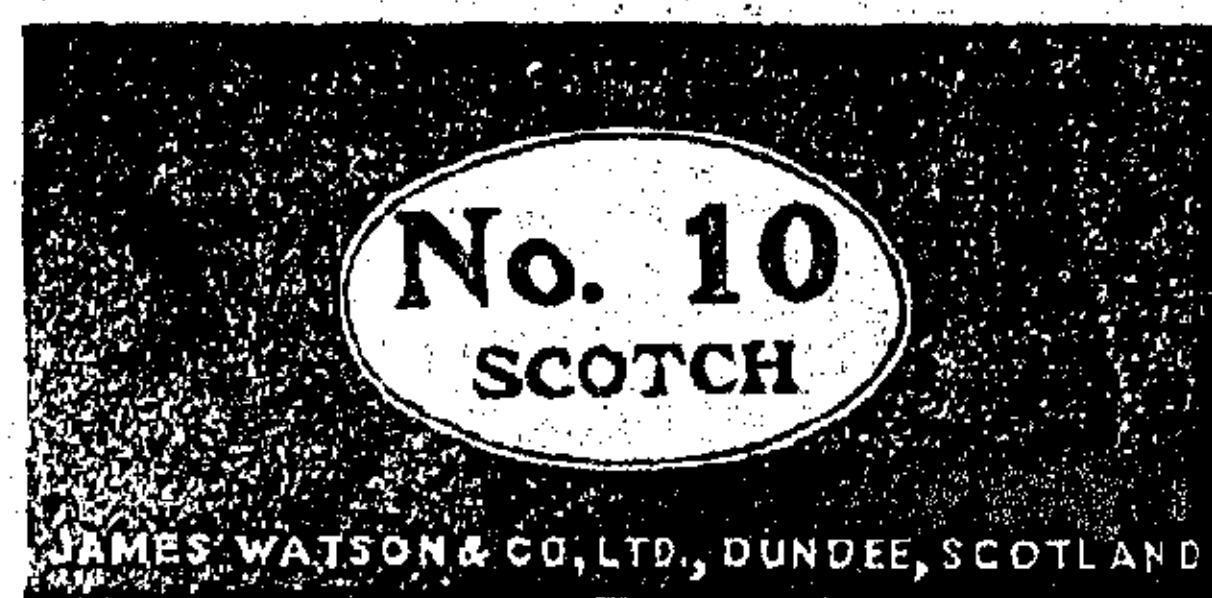
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THE EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

REMOVAL OF RECRUITING FROM WAR OFFICE TO CIVILIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Special Report from the Select Committee on the Military Service (Review of Exceptions) Act, 1917, was issued last month. In accordance with their resolution of July 10th the Committee recommend that the whole organization of recruiting medical boards and of the medical examinations and examinations should be removed from the War Office and placed under civilian control.

In order to restore public confidence pending action on the foregoing recommendation the Committee further recommend:

(1) That all men waiting to be called up for military service or holding a certificate of temporary or conditional exemption may appeal to an appeal tribunal, and such tribunal, if it thinks fit, may order a re-examination of such men by a medical or special medical board.

(2) That all attested men should have the same rights of appeal as unattested men.

(3) That all men who have been called up since April 5th, 1917, and are still in the United Kingdom, should have the right to appear before, and be examined by, an invaliding medical board.

It became clear to the Committee, says the report, on perusing Army Council instructions produced by Brigadier-General Geddes (Director-General of Recruiting) together with other documents which had been issued from time to time, and from the evidence of General Geddes and Surgeon-General Sir A. Keogh generally, that the policy which had been adopted and followed was one open to certain grave objections, in some of which the Director-General of Recruiting himself concurred.

To take some examples: The policy of having as far as possible a military officer as president of each board, and of giving to the president an over-riding power over his colleagues was calculated to, and did in fact, work unsatisfactorily. The policy of classifying men, not as they are at the time of examination, but as they probably will be after four months' training, was described by a medical witness as foolishness, and was moreover shown to work out badly in practice by the War Office letter of February 12, 1917, in which it was stated that "it has been represented that a large number of men who have been classified B2 by recruiting medical boards have been found quite unfit for service in that category on arrival at the units to which they have been posted."

The guiding rule laid down by Brigadier-General Geddes that "there is no man who is able to make his living in ordinary civil life who cannot be employed in the Army somewhere" was followed with much too blind an obedience, as indeed it was bound to be followed under a military régime. It was also clear from the evidence of General Geddes that the enormously increased numbers of our present Army, and the introduction of a system of conscription, with all that conscription involves, had radically changed the whole problem of recruiting.

The work involved was herculean, and the War Office undoubtedly used the most strenuous efforts to perform it, and in fairness to the military it must be said that they were called upon to undertake tasks of which they had no experience, for which they were unprepared, and for which our military system was not designed.

The Committee mention Sir A. Keogh's letter of September 16th, 1916, ordering boards not to reject "any man who can perform any kind of work without danger to himself or to others," and remark that it was clear from statistics put in evidence that a great fall in the percentage of rejections and a large increase in the percentage of men placed by the boards in category A had followed closely upon the issue of this document. How far that was the result of these secret instructions the Committee are not yet in a position to say. It was, however, clear from the evidence of the deputy directors of medical services themselves that, "as soldiers," they had looked upon these as instructions which they were bound to obey as orders from their superior officers.

At the time when the Committee was appointed it was common knowledge that grave distrust and suspicion existed in the minds of the public with regard to the work of the recruiting medical boards. It may very well be that the percentage of errors by boards was small, whether those errors were due to bona fide mistakes or blind obedience to orders. But in dealing with such large numbers a small percentage of error produces a large volume of individual injustice and individual hardship. Practically every one knew of and was affected by some such individual cases, and the evidence which had been elicited by the Committee had converted distrust and suspicion into absolute certainty.

The Committee therefore felt strongly that something should be done, and done promptly, to restore public confidence, and to prevent further avoidable wrong.

As a result the Committee passed the resolution in favour of the Local Government Board, and now state that while debarred by the terms of reference from making such formal recommendations as Lord Derby indicated—namely, the removal of the whole of the recruiting from A to Z from the War Office to a civilian department—they desire to express their general approval. General Geddes made it clear in his evidence that both he and Sir Neville Macready would concur in Lord Derby's proposal and considered it perfectly feasible.

RETROSPECTION. THE GERMAN WAR.

THREE YEARS—AND AFTER.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

After three years of the greatest war of all time we cannot fail to pause for an instant in order to glance back over the hard and stony road which we have traversed. We recall with a shudder the truly lamentable military situation in which we found ourselves when we were forced, against our will, by the deliberate and planned aggression of the Central Powers, to take up arms. An Army which was merely the armed police of a great Empire, neither devised nor fitted for aggression, and able at first to place in the field only a few divisions, contemptible indeed in numbers and armament, but entirely the reverse in gallantry and devotion. Behind them our few reserves, and behind both an unarmed and an untrained people, and a policy, common to all parties, of peace and of limiting armaments to the strictest minimum. Neither guns, rifles, munitions, clothing, equipments, nor a thousand other things needed for the adequate expansion of the Army outside the Regular Forces of the Crown. It was demanded in vain by the Commissioners who investigated our military procedure in South Africa. For all serious war, and for such great war as this most of all, we were unready, and if there were a grain of truth, which there is not, in the German lie that we designed or promoted this greatest horror in the history of humanity, then surely every British Minister of the Crown would long since have been abandoned to public execration.

For a fortnight in August, 1914, it rained ultimatums and declarations of war. We were stupefied for an instant. The day had come. The day against which great soldiers had warned us, to prepare without avail. We had lived so long under the menace of German militarism that we had almost ceased to believe that we open and avowed aim of mastering Europe would ever begin to receive practical application. In a flash the truth was revealed that we had falsely estimated the whole European situation, and that the State policy of our front benches was bankrupt. We had not even thought out what we should do to create a great national Army in such a crisis, and our Committee of Imperial Defence proved as bankrupt as the rest.

The military answer proposed by Russia to the German military laws of 1911-13 was probably the reason why the German military caste and the German General Staff determined on war, and won over the Kaiser and his Ministers to their view. Austria-Hungary had often projected aggression in South-Eastern Europe, and Germany had restrained her. Now she was slipped from the leash, with the murder of Franz Ferdinand as a useful pretext, and Germany took care that nothing should arrest the course of hostilities when it had begun. She hoped for, and believed in, a rapid and successful campaign, the speedy overthrow of France, a transfer of German weight to the East, and the immobilization of England, or at least her impotence. An England untrained and torn by internal dissensions was to Germany the most contemptible of antagonists. She counted so much on her failure to march that she was not prepared for a war at sea, and a large part of her merchant fleet became good prize or was interned in neutral ports.

The dastardly invasion of neutral Belgium by German Armies was the immediate determining cause of the entry of England into the lists, and this act of infamy united opinion in England and throughout the world against Germany. As nothing else could so entirely have united it. But Germany's aggression against France was also treacherous and base. France had withdrawn all her troops 10 kilometres from the frontier in order to give Germany no pretext for war, and it was at this distance from the border that the first Frenchman was killed. Italy determined that her alliance with the Central Powers did not compel her to march in a war of aggression. Serbia and Belgium resisted invasion with all their might. The lists were now fully set out and the German war began.

ENGLAND'S AWAKENING. The uprising of England, and of her great Dominions, to meet the German challenge was entirely spontaneous, and cannot faithfully be attributed to the influence of any single great figure either in politics or war. If Lord Kitchener may loom large to history, and if our present Prime Minister has most completely embodied the fighting spirit of the people in presence of a great wrong, it was the people, and all the people in all classes, who regarded the quarrel as their own, and almost before we knew how we stood a great national Army was in the making. There joined by May, 1915, no less than 1,230,312 Regular recruits and 469,611 Territorials, and the largest intake in any one week was in that ended on September 5th, 1914, when 174,901 Regular recruits enlisted. No question of compulsion could arise while this tide was flowing, and all home staffs were completely overwhelmed by it.

Everything was wanting to house, clothe, equip, arm, and train these masses of men, who unconsciously suffered many hardships while all the things needed by them were laboriously collected. The want of rifles, in particular, caused immeasurable anguish, for our peace output did not amount to 150,000 rifles annually. It was soon found that the tools and gauges necessary for the construction of rifles could not rapidly be provided, and for months, if not years, many battalions remained unarmed. The tragedy of the rifles and the shells scarcely bears telling even now. It was not till May, 1915, nine months after the declaration of war, that the first division of the New Armies disembarked in France, and it was not until after the lapse of two years of war that the guns, shells, and other munitions required to place our troops on an equality with the enemy in point of armament were found for them. It was on the question of high-explosive shells that the Liberal Government fell, and it

is to our present Prime Minister, who applied a match to the train of powder laid by *The Times*, that we owe, above all others, the perfecting of our armaments and the victories that it has enabled us to win.

OLD ARMIES AND NEW.

The co-operation of the British Army with the French in certain eventualities had been the subject of conversations since the year 1900, and all was prepared for the dispatch of our small Expeditionary Force to France. Mobilization and movement were admirably, secretly, and expeditiously accomplished. The Navy covered the movement. There is no proof that the Germans knew that we were in their front until August 26th, and our soldiers had taken wing without the general public at home being aware of what had happened. Thrown into the midst of the boiling cauldron of war, and opposed to the immensely superior forces, and better armament of the main operative wing of the German Armies, Field-Marshal French's troops fought like heroes, and even after a bloody retreat retained the discipline and the spirit which enabled them to aid the French at the Battle of the Marne, to cross the Aisne, and then, side by side with General Koeh's valiant troops, to defeat a steadily the culminating effort of the enemy at Ypres.

The administration of Lord Haldane had not only given us the Expeditionary Force in perfected form, but had established behind it the Special Reserve as a feeder, the Territorial Force, as a supplementary field army, and the Officers' Training Corps as a reservoir of young officers. All parts of this machinery now came into play and enabled us to carry on while the New Armies were maturing. Many a Special Reserve battalion has by now given 400 officers and 15,000 trained men as drafts, and their services have been beyond praise. The Territorials took over home defence, several fact as units, and then in divisions, in England, served in other distant fields, and soon became indistinguishable from the Regulars. Great have been their merits, and valued indeed have been their services. Within the dreadfully narrow limits assigned to it by policy and finance the organization of the Old Army and its reserves was excellent, and we can look back upon it with just pride.

From the day when it first set foot in France until the present hour our Army has steadily grown in numbers, and improved in armament. With these new advantages, and under the command of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, it has become a very terrible instrument of battle. But the flow of volunteers began to ebb in the year 1915, leaving us dangerously depleted at its close, and we were eventually compelled to pass the Military Service Acts in order to secure an adequate supply of men. Volunteering had been a success up to a point, but it had admitted to the Army many skilled men who were well-designed compulsory conscription would have left at their trades, and, further, a great number of men at it became officers had been taken, and had fallen, in the ranks.

The Service Acts permitted, about a million men who should have served to be exempted, amongst others the conscientious objectors, who were authorized by Parliament to place private judgment above public duty, a claim undreamed of in any other State. The Board of Trade was also permitted to circulate long lists of exempted trades, which served to defeat the intentions of Parliament and the country, and from the first to last the conscription combined against the Army to deprive it of men. Never has recruiting been on a perfectly satisfactory footing from an Army point of view, and it is not so now. But all these exceptions and exemptions have had the effect of leaving us today with some four or five million able-bodied men of military age in civil life as a potential reserve, and if the war goes on we shall have to call upon them. The raising of the age limit to the German standard is also open to us, as well as the drafting to the front of youth his under 19.

THE HIGHER DIRECTION.

The campaign in France has been the only one of our military operations designed by the General Staff which sank into oblivion when our leading soldiers went abroad. Lord Kitchener's predominance in the Cabinet then, caused him to be the only military opinion to carry weight, and until October, 1915, the functions of our General Staff were virtually in abeyance. Within this period there were launched three great overseas expeditions, which have caused us heavy loss of life, money, war material, and tonnage; have dispersed our resources; and have not yet brought the war nearer an end by a single day. The epic of the Dardanelles with its futile heroism, the suffering of our troops in Mesopotamia, and the long-drawn-out tortures of Salonika, are stories of heroism and of constancy which will add many bright pages to our military history. But they were largely political campaigns; two of them were prompted by our Allies; and all withdrew force from the principal theatre, where we needed every man and gun that we could get.

Two inquiries held upon the war have severely animadverted upon the inefficiency of our War Cabinet, and were other inquiries to investigate Salonika, Palestine, and Home Defence the story would be the same. The rôle played in a well-ordered State by the Cabinet, which lays down policy, and by the War or General Staffs, which make plans and advise upon the measures and the forces necessary to carry policy into effect, is perfectly well known, but except in the case of our expedition to France the principles consecrated by experience have been disregarded. We have never placed in France more than a quarter of the aggregate number of German divisions in the field, and our forces, dispersed in secondary operations amount in the aggregate to as many men as we have rifles in France. We have not yet encountered a single complete German division in our secondary campaigns, which have wasted our strength without a corresponding reduction of the forces of our principal enemy in the main theatre. This dispersion of force, and the unsatisfactory

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A BITTER LESSON IN DISCIPLINE.

RUSSIAN TROOPS' ORGY IN KALUSZ.

The *Bourse Gazette* publishes an account of recent events at Kalusz (the town west of Stanislaw captured by the Russians shortly before the retreat began) from its correspondent, M. Breshko Bershtovskii. Special shock battalions occupied the town, pushing the Germans before them. They were reinforced by two regiments who were specially loud in their demands for "peace without annexations or indemnities."

The enemy, knowing with whom he had to deal, left large stocks of wine and spirits in the town. These Russian regiments, not heeding the newly taken positions, fell upon the liquor. Soon there was an orgy, the soldiers in their haste breaking open barrels. Others lay upon the ground licking up the liquid running in the gutters.

Prince Bigratton, commanding a Caucasian division, although himself hard pressed, sent squadrons to restore order. The so numbered only 80 men. They were helpless in the face of a mob of 4,000 armed madmen. Finally they found themselves in the great square in the centre of the town. Here they were surrounded by a large mob of soldiers. The latter cried, "Away with the firing line! Let us! Boorjoss!" (meaning bourgeois, the Russian extremists' epithet for their political opponents).

It seems that two companies of Germans were marching on the town. The debauched soldiery demanded that the Caucasians should defend the town and them. The advancing Germans met the Caucasians, who held them all that night, while behind, amidst the burning town and exploding stores, the scenes of orgy continued until at last the Germans retook Kalusz.

Discipline in the Russian Army has sunk to the lowest ebb. Only stringent, decisive, merciless measures can bring it back to reason. It is useless to conceal facts published broadcast in the Russian Press and even better known to the enemy than to us. Disgraceful as these scenes are, they were perpetrated by men maddened by drink and freed from the bonds of discipline. The responsibility must be laid at the door of those who steadily set to work to undermine discipline.—*Times*.

character of our recruiting, have been the twin causes which have needlessly prolonged the war.

All our Allies have remained firm in the cause. France has covered herself with glory. Italy has never wavered. Belgium remains implacably hostile to her violator. Japan has helped us much, if not with her armies. Portugal is once more at our side. Serbia still remains in arms, though her territory has been overrun. Roumania is in the same case. The United States, after unexampled patience in presence of German affronts, has come into line with us. If the Russian Revolution, followed as it has been by discussions, indiscipline, and anarchy, has proved an event unfortunate in its immediate consequences, we recall the heroism of Russia in 1914, 1915, and 1916, and refuse to despair of her until she despairs of herself.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The fine conduct and courage of the Allied Armies and Navies have not been displayed in vain. Germany and her dupes have been hard hit. Germany has lost four and a half millions of her best fighters. Her maritime trade is dead. All her colonies are lost. Her finances are in disorder. She has incurred the hate of the world for generations to come. Her resources are reaching the stage of exhaustion, and her people are hungry and sick of the war. If the weakness of Revolutionary Russia brings Germany a few cheap and artificial laurels, and if her appetite for plunder is merely limited by her impotence to satisfy it, the Allies have in the United States an ally to balance the Russian disappointment, and an ally whose population, energy, and resources promise eventually more than Russia could ever afford. We Allies, despite the Russian chaos, remain superior in numbers, armament, and resources, and if our discipline and our constancy equal those of Germany our victory is only a question of time.

We have made many mistakes in the war, and some reputations have been lost. But, viewing the war as a whole, and taking into account all the immense responsibilities which have been thrown upon us, we believe that history will speak well of our generation, and will count it worthy of the past. Almost all men and women of the British race at home and overseas have done their best according to their lights and opportunities. We have endured without a murmur the loss of our dearest and best. The country has never failed its Government, in any single particular. The Dominions and India have been as steady and courageous as the Mother Country. We have spared nothing to help our Allies even in moments of our bitter need. We have stood united against the enemy of mankind, and we have remained contemptuously tolerant of the few unscrupulous agents of Germany in our midst. Our people as a whole are not suffering, and are not short of anything that matters. Not one square inch of British territory is in the occupation of the enemy, and the spirit of the people is as determined and as set on victory as it was when the trumpet note of duty called England into the field.

In that spirit, in a firm belief in the justice of our cause, and with implacable determination to achieve our ends, we have reached the end of three years of war. Whether hostilities continue for a longer or a shorter time we can go on. We are coolly convinced of our ability to win, and shall go forward in that conviction until we reach the haven of a favorable peace.

POLICE RESERVE DISCIPLINE

PORTUGUESE CONSTABLE AND HIS PATROLS.

The case was resumed at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, in which Mr. L. A. P. Leite, a Hongkong Police Reserve Constable, was charged (1) with being absent from punishment patrol on August 31st, and (2) with being absent from patrol on September 7th.

Mr. Eldon Potter (Discipline Officer) prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to defend. The charges were taken together.

Mr. Potter, answering the arguments put forward by Mr. Lo at the previous hearing, prefaced his statement by saying that there was one matter on which he would like to make an explanation. That was that the reason why that case had been brought before his worship when there was new legislation now in existence giving certain powers to the C.S.P. for dealing with defaults was because that prosecution was brought before the new Ordinance was passed, and, furthermore, they were aware from the letters that they had received that the defendant had consulted Messrs. Lo & Lo and also Counsel, and they were desirous that in open court the defendant should have an opportunity of bringing forward any defence he thought fit. Dealing with the arguments, Mr. Potter said that they had been told that the defendant was a Portuguese subject and that statement had not been challenged, but this mere fact of his being a Portuguese subject was no defence to that charge. The questions of law involved depended upon Mr. Lo's contention of the law on the point at issue, which was to the effect that the Peace Preservation Ordinance and the Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, were entirely separate and distinct in so far as their application to the Police Reserve was concerned. That contention really amounted to this, that once a Police Reserve came under the Peace Preservation Ordinance then he ceased to be within the Police Reserve Ordinance and became liable to the Peace Preservation Ordinance, and to that alone. He thought his worship had fully made up his mind on that point.

That contention of Mr. Lo's was entirely wrong, and even if he were not wrong then the defendant would be liable. The principal Ordinance in dealing with Police Reservists was the Police Reserve Ordinance, and the Peace Preservation Ordinance was brought in by reference. The Police Reserve Ordinance, 27 of 1914, Section 10, incorporated the Peace Preservation Ordinance, merely because it was thought advisable to do so. If the terms of the Peace Preservation Ordinance conflicted with the terms of the Police Reserve Ordinance, then it did not apply. It was impossible to construe the two Ordinances to show that Mr. Jenkins was merely a phantom person in charge of a phantom force. As to the question of resignation, Mr. Potter contended that the Ordinance made it clear that a person could not resign without permission, or until the Proclamation was rescinded; then and then only could a member of the force be released. Also, Section 12 of the latest Ordinance was retrospective, and was really brought into force as a result of his worship's judgment in another case. That section put the matter beyond all possible doubt, that at all time during membership of the Police Reserve a member was liable to the Peace Preservation Ordinance, and there was good reason why the Ordinance should be construed in that way. The reason was that the Peace Preservation Ordinance was compulsory, and the whole object of the Ordinance both here and at Home was to enable the authorities to be able to place their hand on any man to make him assist in preserving the peace. According to Mr. Lo, if a man was called up one day he could resign the next if he did not like it. That was an entirely wrong construction. Again, the Proclamation of September, 1915, laid it down that members should continue to be Special Constables until the Governor shall by proclamation cancel such enrolment. In view of those facts he did not think that Mr. Lo had made out a case which would acquit the defendant of blame. It was also absolutely absurd to contend that because the defendant was a Portuguese subject he was not liable for punishment. He was of the opinion that if an American soldier were in charge

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHIPS IN EXCHANGE FOR FOOD.

NORWEGIAN AND DUTCH OFFERS TO AMERICA.

Dr. Nansen, accompanied by M. H. H. Bryn, the Norwegian Minister, called at the State Department, Washington, last month, and explained to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Phillips, Norway's need for food and also her willingness to put Norwegian ships at the disposal of the Allies. Mr. Phillips said that he would put the facts before the Export Council. Probably Dr. Nansen will be asked to appear before the Council to state his case.

Before calling on the State Department, Dr. Nansen declared in an interview that Norway was willing to barter ships in exchange for food. Before the war Norway possessed 3,000,000 tons of shipping. Germany had destroyed 1,000,000 tons, and Norway required another million for her own wants. The remainder she was willing to devote to the carrying needs of other countries.

The Dutch Minister has also declared that Holland is willing to exchange ships for food, on condition that the ships are not sent into the danger zone. The Dutch Government was ready, he declared, to devote ships to the extent of 80,000 tons to transport purposes for the relief of the Belgians if the United States accorded Holland foodstuffs for her own use. The unwillingness to permit ships to ply within the danger zone was due, he said, to Holland's colonial trade.

The United States Government, through the medium of the neutral diplomats, has requested information concerning the food conditions prevailing in the Northern European neutral countries. The intention is to restrict food exports to the bare necessities. To prevent foodstuffs or the food they replace from reaching Germany, assurances are to be demanded that no food produced in America shall be re-exported or used to supplant goods exported.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. T. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

SERVICE BOARD.

(1)—All Units will attend before this Board at Headquarters' Club at any time between 5 and 6 p.m. as follows:

Monday, September 24th, No. 3 Platoon.
Tuesday, September 25th, No. 4 Platoon.
Wednesday, September 26th, No. 1 Platoon.

Thursday, September 27th, No. 2 Platoon.
Friday, September 28th, Mounted Police, Buglers and Drummers and Maxim Gunners.

(2)—Medical Exempts and men on leave must attend. Uniform optional, but Armbands to be produced.

(3)—The Surgeon Supt. will arrange for the attendance of either himself, the Assistant Surgeon Supt. or Surgeon Inspector Thomas at each sitting.

STRENGTH.

Joined—C. T. Thomson (Lieutenant R.N.R., retired) to Water Police.
Resigned—P. C. 169 Lam Chung Po (Ambulance) is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Chief, Staff, Company and Platoon Inspectors are asked to place themselves at the disposal of Staff Inspector Arculli, Chairman of the Committee, on the evening of Saturday, September 22nd. They should attend in uniform at the Public Gardens at 8.30 p.m.

By Order.

T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, September 19th, 1917.

ROMANOFFS DISFRANCHISED.

A majority of the Provisional Government has passed a resolution depriving the Romanoffs of the franchise at the forthcoming elections.

of an English officer at the front and refused to obey orders he would receive the customary sentence and be shot at dawn.

At this point Mr. Wood remarked that he was of opinion that the defendant could not resign in the way he had, and he also held that at the present time he was a member of the Police Reserve.

In the course of further argument, Mr. Lo submitted that the defendant was perfectly willing to volunteer for service when men were asked for the Special Police Reserve, and he certainly had no objection to small punishment such as extra patrols, but when, under the new Ordinance, he found that he was liable, after volunteering his services, to be locked up for seven days in prison he took exception to such legislation, and he wanted to resign. Such involved legislation by reference, added Mr. Lo, was a pernicious system of legislation. His client became alarmed at the extent of it, and all he wanted to do was to resign.

Mr. Wood said that he would reserve his decision in the case, but added that Mr. Lo should advise his client to go back to duty and to do any patrols he was ordered to do pending the consideration of the decision.

Mr. Potter remarked that the defendant would not be punished for anything he had done in the past if he resumed duties, but if he disobeyed orders in the future he would be punished.

THE REVOLUTION IN S. RUSSIA.

A PICTURE OF ODESSA.

MUCH TALK AND LITTLE WORK.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT IN THE LUKAN PENINSULA.)

Odessa is the real capital of South-Western Russia, though the administrative centre of the Province of Kherson is the town of that name. This once busy and cosmopolitan port, from which the foreign element has largely disappeared since the war—being replaced by refugees from Roumania and elsewhere—has now become the centre and focus of revolutionary activity in the southern regions. Its only serious rival being Kiev, the great fortress of Ukraine, home rule here, at Odessa, assemble the numerous congresses, conferences, and committees which proclaim to the world the resolves of newly-fledged democracy, and pass resolutions on every topic, social, political, and economic, affecting the welfare of humanity in general and of Russia in particular. Here also is discussed, no longer in secret, the formidable Jewish question, for which Free Russia is bound to provide an early and satisfactory settlement.

CLEANSING THE MUNICIPALITY.

Arriving here during the early days of the revolution, I found the town perfectly tranquil; there was no external trace of the great political transformation which had been effected. The civic authorities had been deposed; the municipal council chamber—a veritable den of thieves—had been cleared of its occupants; some prominent members of the reactionary coterie known as the "Black Hundred" had been placed under lock and key; the police force, an institution which maintained itself by blackmail and intimidation, had been disbanded and its place taken by an unprofessional force of students, veteran soldiers, and others, known as the Black Sea Fleet and the garrison, largely owing to the influence of Admiral Kolchak, had declared for the revolution, and the shedding of one drop of blood. Revolutions, it is said, are not made with rose-water, but in Southern Russia, at least, they can be made without bloodshed.

The prevailing tranquillity here was all the more surprising in view of what had occurred in the town during previous periods of revolutionary excitement. Happily, the danger, for the present at least, has been averted. This fortunate circumstance is due solely to the fact that the new authorities, unlike those of 1905, who deliberately incited the mob against the Jews, are determined that no disturbances shall take place. Should an outbreak occur they could only count on an amateur police and an army with novel and shadowy ideas of discipline. Preventive measures have, therefore, been taken, the chief of which is the absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicating beverages and the sealing up of all wine and spirit stores. Odessa consequently remains tranquil and sober.

THE JEWISH PROBLEM.

The Jews, who at first were considerably alarmed, have now taken heart, but are quiet and wisely abstain from serious provocation. One day, indeed, a Jew, seated in a tramcar, blew smoke in the face of his neighbour, a Russian colonel with the result that his own face was slapped by a soldier who sat opposite; but the exceptional incident had no consequences. At Elizabethgrad an influential rabbi appeared before his congregation with a stout stick in his hand and threatened with condemnation punishment any one who should be guilty of provocative conduct by demanding extortionate prices. As in 1905, the Jews are, no doubt, armed, but under the old régime the possession of arms was forbidden; now it is allowed to all. The Jewish problem lends a special interest to the situation at Odessa. For the moment the Jews await from the revolution the attainment of complete political equality, and this will inevitably entail the emancipation of their race in neighbouring Roumania also. Latterly they have received an earnest of the satisfaction of one of their claims from M. Kerensky, who, during his visit here, declared that free Russia knew no distinction of races and nominated the first Jewish lieutenant in the Russian Army. No protest has followed on the part of the troops, who, it was said, had vowed that they would never submit to the orders of a Hebrew officer.

A CLUT OF MEETINGS.

Odessa is tranquil and sober, but it would be a mistake to suppose that it is silent. On the contrary, the town has been visited by a cataclysm of eloquence, which possibly may be a blessing in disguise, as various energies which might otherwise be dangerous find a safety-valve in words. Apart from the congresses, conferences, and committee meetings already alluded to, reunions of all kinds representing various interests, guilds, trade unions, professions and occupations, legitimate and illicit, are continually held, as many as twenty or thirty of these being often announced for a single day in the newspapers. Even the pick-pocketers have had their conferences, at one of which a self-denying ordinance was passed imposing abstinence from their lucrative activity during the May-Day demonstrations. On the following day a member of the confraternity called at the police court to enquire whether his colleagues had observed the regulation.

The convicts, who by some mysterious agency were liberated from prison on the day of the proclamation of the Revolution, also had their meeting, which was attended by representatives of the Press. They passed a resolution to amend their lives, and their president, who it is said had committed 40 murders, called on the editors of the various newspapers which had sent reporters to the meeting. He then appeared on the stage of the Opera

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRUSSELS UNDER THE GERMAN.

A SHOW OF GAULTY.

(FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT AMSTERDAM.)

A gentleman who returned last week from a long stay in Belgium tells me that the Germans there are greatly depressed, both military and civilians, thinking that if it had not been for the Russian collapse the German Army would have been defeated this year. Educated Germans at Antwerp said recently that they would not be surprised if the English were in Ghent by the late summer.

The Germans still cherish the belief that they will issue unbeaten from the war, but for such an issue they rely exclusively on submarines, to which their faith in the Army has been transferred. They would be pleased if they could avoid defeat for their Army. My informant said he saw *The Times* while he was in Belgium, but he did not enjoy the pleasure of reading it, as the copy he saw was being taken by an orderly to a military commandant. The German military authorities are close students of the British newspapers. *The Times* also circulates clandestinely among the population, high prices being paid for smuggled copies. Germans endeavour to escape military service as far as possible, many seeking places in the civil administration. My informant was not impressed with the efficiency of Germans as organizers, which he declared was over-rated. Some 40,000 officials were employed in Belgium, where, with better management, a much smaller number should suffice.

Although in the centre of Brussels a certain animation is noticeable, this is artificially encouraged by the Germans in order to prevent the city from being too utterly depressing. The contrast with the Brussels of former days was clearly noticeable by anyone acquainted with the city before the war. No bicycles, telephones, motor-cars, or horses were to be seen. Provisions were very dear, but a good dinner was still obtainable at the restaurants. One paid 25f. for a dinner which before the war cost 6f.

The moral of the Belgians was good, and they were all looking forward confidently to the redemption of their country, though experiencing hard times. The upper middle classes are now obliged to part with valuables, such as pictures and plate, while the wealthier classes throughout have done all in their power to assist their poorer fellow-countrymen. My informant met many Germans married to Englishwomen. These men's families were in England and the men themselves were employed in military capacities in Belgium. They speak English extremely well, and desire nothing so much as the end of the war, which feeling is indeed universal among the Germans in Belgium.

My informant, who saw General von Bissing's funeral, said that the Germans made a show of uniforms, otherwise there was nothing remarkable about the ceremony; the population simply turned their backs on the procession.

KAISER'S THANKS TO HINDENBURG.

The Kaiser has sent the following telegram to Field Marshal von Hindenburg: I take pleasure, my dear Field-Marshal, at the conclusion of the third year of this greatest of all wars, in which with brilliant strategy and art you have defied the superior forces of the enemy and cleared the way for our armies to victory, in expressing to you once more my boundless thanks. I confer on you the Cross and Star of my Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern. The badges will be posted immediately.—WILHELM, I.R.

House, where he sold his handcuffs by auction for £100—and subsequently proposed to the Government to send him on a special mission to Kishineff, where some disturbances had occurred, in view of his "great influence" with the population of that place.

It is, perhaps, only natural that exuberant joy over newly-won liberty should sometimes display itself in eccentric and even childish manifestations. It was so during the French Revolution, and here we have seen ladies in red revolutionary raiment appearing in the streets, the modern counterparts of the Goddess of Reason. But the truculence of the days of Danton and Robespierre is absent; the Russian is by nature averse from bloodshed and from cruelty of every kind, and so long as he is sober he will abstain from "excesses." The crowds which listen to street orators here for hours go away quietly when they have had their fill of rhetoric and come again for another instalment next day. The soldiers and sailors who mingle in these crowds, as well as the workmen, mechanics, and others, all seem to have nothing particular to do. In Russia every one has plenty of time, and to-day more of it than ever.

These are indeed halcyon days for the proletariat of this great commercial town: little work, enormous pay, and interesting excursions into the unknown realm of politics and statesmanship. Besides Sundays, there are many holidays; the shops close at six, the eight hours day is the rule, strikes are frequent, and every one works just as much as he pleases. Even at the best hotels the visitor may be suddenly informed that no meals can be served, as the whole staff has gone out for the day; he repairs to the restaurants, but finds they are all closed. The servant, in fact, has become master.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE "PALL MALL" WHISKY.

11 YEARS OLD.

\$30 per case.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.

"OLD SQUARE"

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

\$28 per case.

WHITE HORSE CELLAR WHISKY.

Island of Islay and Glenlivet.

\$26 per case.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY.

OLD MATURED.

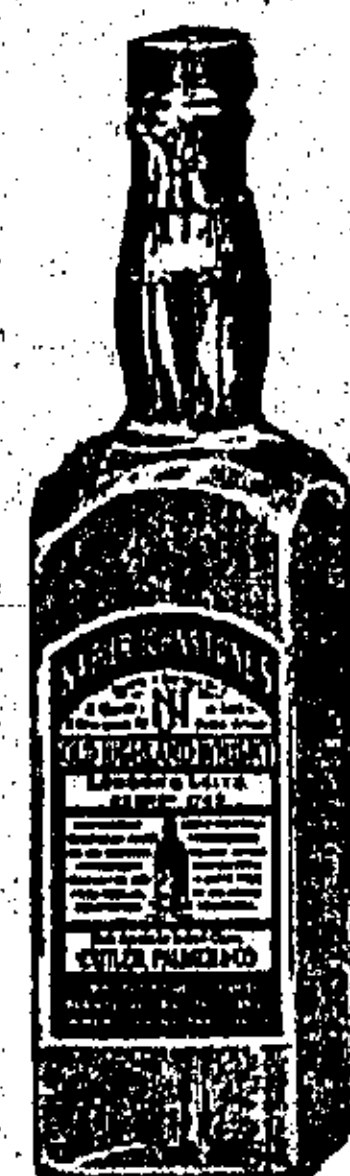
\$26 per case.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

*** BRANDY.

BOTTLED IN FRANCE.

\$38 per case.



ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...
\$4.50 per 100
or 2.30 " 50
No. 4, Medium...
\$3.60 per 100
or 1.85 " 50
No. 5, Small ...
\$3.20 per 100
or 1.65 " 50
Ask your
tobacconist
for a tin
at once.



Known all over
the world as the
most popular
Egyptian
Cigarette
of to-day.
An absolutely
first quality
Cigarette.
Recommended
by all
connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

KELLY & WALKER, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[487-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE



THE
FINEST FOOTWEAR
FOR
LADIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

A YOUNG BLACK AIREDALE DOG
on Bowen Road.
Finder will be rewarded on returning to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1057]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRIAN AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.20 to equal Franc 1.00.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1917. [1058]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.
HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.20 to equal Franc 1.00.

T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1917. [1059]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
(BRITISH SECTION).

WINTER TIMING OF LOCAL TRAINS.

On and after SATURDAY, September 22nd, and until further notice

The following Trains are cancelled—

DOWN TRAINS
From SHUM CHUN 6.15 P.M. 3.06 P.M.

UP TRAINS
From Kowloon 5.18 P.M. (Saturdays, Sundays, and Public Holidays only).

In place of the above the following Trains will run—

DOWN TRAINS
From SHUM CHUN 5.30 P.M. 6.25 (except Saturdays, Sundays, and Public Holidays only).

6.00 (Saturdays, Sundays, and Public Holidays only).

UP TRAINS
From Kowloon 4.50 P.M. (Saturdays, Sundays, and Public Holidays only).

By Order, **H. P. WINSLOW,** Manager.

Kowloon, 20th September, 1917. [1060]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TEESTA,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 20th Sept will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 20th Sept., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1917. [1061]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5.30 P.M.

S. F. GREEN, Hon. Secretary. [1062]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1917, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

R. HENDERSON, Secretary. [1063]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at 5 P.M.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment INTERESTING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [1064]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PROMENADE CONCERT SEASON, 1917.

The 1st Concert will be held in the BOTANICAL GARDENS, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, AT 9 P.M.

Vocalists: Mrs. C. W. BREWSTER, Miss CAMILLE CASTRO, Mr. C. H. P. HAY, Mr. A. H. LAY.

POLICE RESERVE ORCHESTRA.

Band of the 74th Punjabis (By kind permission).

Admission (at Main Entrance only). 30 cents and \$1.00 (including right to reserved but unnumbered chair).

Naval and Military Forces in Uniform 10 cents.

Children charged Adult prices.

Gala opens at 8.30 P.M. 1050

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1917. [1060]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 20th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, **H. M. DYER,** Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012]

G. B. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [1065]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK.

Apply to— **C. H. GALE,** P. W. Dept. [1054]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

BY AN ENGLISH LADY in Yunnan China, an Eurasian or Portuguese Companion. Good home. Knowledge of French desirable. Please apply stating salary required, age and full particulars to—

Box 17, Care of "Daily Press" Office [1041]

JUST RECEIVED:

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO., No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to— **THE MANAGER,** HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 46, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. [1000]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICE in King's Buildings.

HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Wongsichong Road.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to— **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.** [1066]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to— **HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,** Alexandra Buildings [1041]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S RESORCIN HAIR LOTION

COPY OF ORDER RECENTLY RECEIVED.

"Eldoret, British East Africa, 4th July, 1917.

Dear Sirs,—I would be very much obliged if you would kindly send me by parcels post some of your Resorcin Hair Lotion (oily).

In payment please find enclosed Postal Orders for £2, which I hope you will be able to change into local currency.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) M.—M.—D.—

SOLD ONLY BY **A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16 [12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE COST OF THE WAR IN TREASURE.

It is anticipated that before the end of the present financial year Great Britain's daily expenditure, apart from any advances to the Allies, will amount to £3,000,000. The country's revenue is something like £2,000,000 a day, and, therefore, £6,000,000 a day is left to be met out of loans. It is difficult to realise the meaning of such vast sums, and we have become so familiar with them, on paper, during the past three years that they fail now even to arrest our attention, much less to kindle our imagination. There is a dangerous tendency not only to regard the supply as inexhaustible but also to forget that we are mortgaging the future. To turn our present rate of expenditure into terms of income-tax, as Mr. McKenna did recently in the House of Commons, is perhaps the best method of enabling us to appreciate the seriousness of the financial situation. The daily deficit of £6,000,000, if continued for a year, will require for interest and amortisation a permanent addition of 3s. 4d. to the existing rate of 5s. in the £1. Every one can realise what a heavy handicap such an impost will be upon trade and industry after the war, and yet it is upon the revival and extension of our commerce that our hopes for the future are based.

It is admitted that the Budget estimates nowadays are very much in the nature of guesses. In the last Budget, for example, the daily expenditure was estimated at £5,411,000. On July 24th, when asking the House of Commons for a Vote of Credit for £600,000,000, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the daily expenditure during the 112 days which had passed since the beginning of the financial year had been £6,795,000—an average daily excess of £1,384,000 over the estimate. Of the total excess of

£155,000,000, the sum of £83,500,000 represented advances to Great Britain's Allies and Dominions, while the remainder—£71,500,000—was due to expenditure upon war services. Of the latter amount, £12,000,000 was spent upon munitions, and it is satisfactory to know that the excess, in this case, was not due to enhanced cost of production but to increased output. Owing to improved methods and economies in working, the actual cost per article is lower now than it was at the end of last year. An excess of £24,000,000 was due to Army expenditure, and it is particularly gratifying to learn that the major part of this was owing to the casualties being much lower than was allowed for as the result of last year's experience, so that the number of men with the Colours who have to be provided for is greater than anticipated.

Some disappointment was expressed that the loans to the Allies were steadily increasing, but an improvement in this direction is to be expected now that the United States is sharing the burden. Since the beginning of the financial year Great Britain has advanced £193,000,000 to her Allies, and £4,000,000 to the Dominions. This brings the total sum advanced to the Allies and Dominions since war broke out to £1,025,000,000. Of this sum the Dominions have received only £146,000,000, and as we have seen, they are now practically financing themselves. The total expenditure of Great Britain from August 4th, 1914, to August 4th, 1917, has been approximately 5,150 millions. Towards this, 1,250 millions have been provided out of revenue, and the balance of about 3,900 millions has been added to the National Debt. If, however, the advances to the Allies and Dominions are regarded as an investment, and are placed in a separate account, the National Debt to-day stands roughly at 3,500 millions as compared with 630 millions before the war.

As Mr. Bonar Law has pointed out, the present rate of expenditure cannot be continued indefinitely. We know that our financial resources will outlast those of our enemies. British credit still remains undimmed, whilst Germany's credit, as shown by the depreciation of the mark, has received a blow from which it will take many years to recover. It is absolutely essential, however, that not a penny should be spent unnecessarily, and that every precaution should be taken to guard against waste. Obviously, it is the duty of every British subject to lend all his surplus money to the Imperial Government, and, in order that the sum may be as large as possible the purchase of unnecessary commodities should be entirely eliminated. It is not desirable that the greater part of the interest on our loans should be sent to foreign creditors. In the lean years ahead it will be of inestimable advantage to the Empire to have most of it available for distribution, among our people.

A revised list of local food-prices appears on page 6.

Changes in the local train service on the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway are advertised in this issue.

By the generosity of the Services Entertainment Fund, the Garrison Military Police and a few details were enabled to enjoy an outing to Dumbell Island on Tuesday afternoon. Rambles on the island were organized and bathing was indulged in. Altogether a very enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health for Hongkong, has been seconded for service with the British Army, and will be leaving the Colony shortly. Dr. Pearce was appointed M.O.H. in November, 1915, after having acted in that capacity on several occasions since 1903. He came to the Colony in August, 1901, as Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. L. N. Leefe, Honorary Secretary for "Our Day," which is annually devoted throughout the Empire to raising funds for the British Red Cross Society, informs us that the date fixed this year is Thursday, October 18th. The preparations for the celebrations are already well advanced, and a meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong War Charities is to be held in the course of the next few days, when the full programme will be settled and published.

The local cable offices announce that the currency charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of 20 cents per franc until further notice.

Among the marriages announced to take place in the Colony shortly are the following:—Mr. Robert Grindley Southerton and Miss Edith Ethel Witchell, both of Hongkong; and Mr. William Francis Blake, Hongkong, and Miss Jeannie Emilienne Mangus, of Haiphong.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOTHING.

When two Chinese were charged with stealing a quantity of clothing, valued at \$40, from a house in Yauwatti, Inspector Brazil said that the men were arrested as they were leaving the Yauwatti ferry. The owners of the clothing had been found, and as there was a possibility of other charges being preferred, the Inspector asked for a formal remand, which was granted.

BRANDY.

A Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Wood with attempting to steal brandy from Messrs. Holt's godowns.

A tallyman stated that he saw the defendant enter the godowns, and, with an iron hook, attempt to prise open a case containing brandy.

The defendant denied the charge and alleged that he was assaulted by the tallyman and other men because he saw them "doing something."

The Magistrate was not satisfied, and the case was dismissed.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared to defend two Chinese who were charged with assaulting another Chinese.

Mr. D'Almada stated that one of the defendants had loaned \$15 to the complainant. The other day complainant was asked for the money and refused to pay. An altercation ensued, which developed into blows, the second defendant endeavoured to act as peacemaker, became involved in the fight, and, in the end, all were sent to the police station. The case was adjourned.

HOW TRAMWAY PATRONS ARE DEFRAUDED.

When a Chinese detective was travelling to Hongkong from Canton he received information to the effect that a woman was travelling on the same train with a quantity of counterfeit coins in her possession. When the train pulled up at Kowloon the detective apprehended the woman, and, upon her being searched at the police station, she was found to be in possession of 300 counterfeit ten cent pieces, the bad money being composed of an alloy of zinc and pewter.

When the woman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, she stated that she had been sent to Canton by her husband to fetch the money. Her husband was a tramcar conductor in Hongkong.

It was stated by Inspector Brazil that when the woman was arrested the husband left the employ of the Tramway Company and had not been seen since. The idea, of course, was to pass the bad money off in change to the patrons of the tramcars.

The woman, who denied that she knew the money was bad, was sent to prison for three months.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

On Sunday, September 30th, in the compound of the R. C. Cathedral, Glenealy, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will hold their annual Kermesse, from 9 to 11.30 p.m. under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., but friends and sympathisers are also invited to be present in the afternoon, from 2 to 7 o'clock, to inspect the numerous articles which will be offered for sale in the evening at the various stalls.

This charitable association is, as already known, doing a lot of good to the poor here in a quiet and unostentatious way, and it certainly deserves the kind patronage of the charitably disposed. During the past year weekly and monthly allowances have been made to 76 families at a cost of \$1,898.30. The proceeds of the fête will be solely devoted to the maintenance of the poor under the Society's charge.

The Orchestra of the Sociedade Philharmonica has kindly consented to play selections from their extensive repertoire during the fête.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO CALLIOPE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Jove's daughter, Queen of Eloquence, I'd fain reply to thee,
But my former letter renders quite impossible the task;
Yet I fear thou art mistaken in thine estimate of me,
And cowardly it seemeth 'neath thy smiles to falsely bask.
So the slight misunderstanding I would banish if I can—
Fair maid, we could have quarrelled better had I been a man!

G. J.

GODOWN KEEPER SUED.

Yesterday the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company obtained judgment against a former godown keeper in their employ for damages, which are expected to amount to \$7,000. The writ was against Kwok Shui, now staying in Macao, and the claim against him was that he as godown keeper had been negligent in his duty and had permitted the goods in his care to become short.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Denton, Looker, Deacon & Harston) represented the Godown Company, and the defendant was absent and unrepresented.

Evidence was given by Mr. P. R. Wolff, the Secretary to the Company, who stated that on August 31st of this year the defendant, who had been the keeper of "C" Godown, absconded. A check of the goods in the godown was made and it was discovered that 16 small bags and 108 large bags of saltpetre were missing. These were valued at about \$7,000.

Evidence was also given by the assistant comprador, and his lordship entered judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, September 19th.

REFUSED.
Li Fook-lam, Commander of the Hunan troops, has refused to accept the appointment of Superintendent of Police.

EXPEDITIONARY EXPENSES.
It has been decided to pay \$1,000,000 for expeditionary expenses from Kwangtung, and \$800,000 from Kwangsi.

APPOINTMENT REFUSED.
Tong Kai-yew, Yunnan Tsuchun, who was recently appointed General, has wired to the Special Parliament refusing the appointment.

PROTECTION WANTED.
Li Lich-kwan has asked the Tsuchun to send a body of soldiers to protect him at the Agricultural Investigation Farm.

ARMED.
A delegate sent by the Premier arrived in Canton yesterday. He will visit General Luk Wing-ting, after he has visited the Tsuchun.

GENERAL LUK WING-TING has requested the Tsuchun to continue to supply arms to the expeditionary forces.

THE GENERALISSIMO.
Four gun-boats are now anchored in front of the Cement Works to protect the Generalissimo.

LESSONS OF THE SUBMARINE PERIL.

One of the lessons of the submarine peril is that a slow ship is the sure and certain prey of the submarine. The gun perched on her stern is of very little service to the ordinary 8-10 knot "tramp," which is doing so much of our gas carrying at the moment. She is not fast enough to escape the 16 knot Hun underwater ship, and she cannot zig-zag quickly enough to out-manoeuvre it, her engines and steering gear being too weak, as a rule, to admit of swift sheerings to port and starboard. The gun, which in accordance with international law, she carries on her stern is in the wrong place. It should be mounted in the bows, so that she would not have to turn tail, leaving herself open in her most vulnerable part. It is a curious thing that the Americans, whose susceptibilities on this point were studied before the poop-gun was authorised, were not troubled with much conscientious scruple on the same point when they declared war. Every one of their merchant ships is armed with a bow chaser, so that they can fight the submarine "and on" to the best possible advantage, and present the smallest possible mark to the enemy torpedo or gun.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER GERMAN PEACE MOVEMENT.

NEW ALLY.

WAR AIMS OF FRANCE.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, September 18th.

A communiqué states:—

There were fairly lively artillery actions in the region of Champagne and the heights on the Auberive sector.

The artillery duel was somewhat violent on the right bank of the Meuse, to the north of Hill 344.

NORTH COUNTRY TROOPS.

GOOD WORK AT INVERNESS COPSE.

LONDON, September 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

North country troops raided at Inverness Copse and took thirteen prisoners. We improved our positions slightly to the east of St. Julien, and drove off raiders to the south of Mericourt.

There has been great reciprocal artillery activity on the Ypres sector.

Three German aeroplanes were driven down on Monday. The combats were few and only a small number of Germans were in the air. Three of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, September 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—There have been only patrol encounters in the Ypres sector.

RAIDING.

METHODS COMPARED.

LONDON, September 18th.

Reuter's special correspondent in France says that raiding continues to be favoured on the Western Front, the Germans showing a similar activity on a lesser scale. Their methods are mostly different to ours, which depend largely on the initiative of the individual, whereas the Germans cling to the formula that every soldier is part of a great mechanical structure. This doctrine does not work to the best advantage in raiding, and leads to plentiful recrimination among the different classes of prisoners, who accuse one another of mutual letting down. Last night the British severely punished the Germans, for, besides destroying defensive works at three different parts of the line, the British advanced in the wake of a smart burst of gun-fire and got into the enemy with bombs, bayonet and other weapons. It is suggested that individual fancy for these operations continuing nightly will keep the enemy at the utmost tension.

SHARP FIGHTING.

PARIS, September 18th.

A communiqué states:—South of Lamette, after a violent bombardment, hostile detachments approached our lines near the Neufchâtel road. A sharp fight ensued in our advanced trenches, from which the enemy was completely repulsed with appreciable losses. We took prisoners.

FIVE-SHILLING NOTES.

LONDON, September 18th.

The issue of five-shilling notes is fore-shadowed, owing to the shortage of silver.

Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROGRESS ON THE RIGA FRONT.

LONDON, September 18th.

A Russian communiqué says:—Our advanced guards are continuously resisting the enemy in the Riga region, and are progressing at some points.

ADVANCE CONTINUES.

LONDON, September 18th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—We occupied the wood north-east of Friedrichstadt, and the Roumanians have captured a sector of fortified positions in the region of Varnitza.

LONDON, September 18th.

A German wireless official message states:—Several Roumanian attacks near Varnitza and Mancel failed heavily.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, September 18th.

The Democratic Conference will be attended by 1,000 delegates. The chief of these are the Soviet of Petrograd and the Soviet of Moscow, and the Peasants' Council of Petrograd; 100 delegates from each Soviet and Peasants' District Councils, 50 from Co-operative Associations, 100 from the Chemists Union, 20 Post Office employees, 10 from the Teacher's Union, and 15 of various nationalities. It is stated that the secondary and high grade schools will be closed and that the students will be mobilised industrially.

The Municipal Council has requested the Government to immediately abolish the death penalty, which has been re-established at the front. M. Verkhovsky has announced that the Government will shortly be effecting reforms owing to the necessity of creating a powerful army.

CONDUCT OF GENERALS.

PETROGRAD, September 18th.

The Commission of Enquiry, sitting at Pskoff, has exonerated General Klembovsky from active participation in the Korniloff movement.

General Kaledine, on September 17th, notified his willingness to explain his actions to the proper quarter, whereupon the Government transferred the inquiry to General Headquarters where General Kaledine will give evidence before a military commission.

SETTLING DISORDERS.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Russian Embassy, in a statement to a Reuter representative, said that M. Kerensky had taken all measures to prevent the rebellion interfering with the re-establishment of the fighting power of the army.

General Alexeff, who was the most authoritative Russian General, had been entrusted with the immediate direction of the military operations, and the reorganization of the army, and there is every reason to believe that all minor disorders will cease. All the separate cases of insubordination have been successfully handled.

FRANCE'S WAR AIMS.

M. PAINLEVÉ'S STATEMENT FAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

PARIS, September 18th.

M. Painlevé's declaration has been accorded a most favourable reception both in the Chamber and the Senate, especially the passage containing the warning that anybody found guilty of treating with the enemy will be punished with all the rigour of the law.

The evening newspapers pay glowing tributes to the new Government, which is described as confronting with determination the problems of the day.

The *Temps* says:—We are promised that we shall, above all, have a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and that is what the country demands and hopes for.

BRITISH WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS.

LONDON, September 18th.

The Ministry of Labour is making a strong appeal for recruits for a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service at home and overseas. It should be noted that every new recruit releases a soldier for other duties, thereby directly increasing the strength of the effective.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

MILITARY EXCESSES.

PETROGRAD, September 18th.

M. Kerensky and the Ministers of War and Marine have gone to Headquarters.

LONDON, September 18th.

It transpires that there have been other excesses at Viborg besides those mentioned on the 15th instant. The soldiers beat and threw into the river most of the Corps, and it is semi-officially stated that 22 officers were killed and that 60 are missing. The Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates are appealing to the troops and people to refrain from lynch law.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, September 18th.

Australian restrictions on all sport are now announced. There will be a reduction in Metropolitan Horse-racing Meetings in New South Wales from 134 to 97, substantial reductions in Queensland, and smaller reductions in Victoria and Western Australia.

GERMANY'S NEW ENEMY.

COSTA RICA SEVERS RELATIONS.

SAN JOSE, September 18th.

Costa Rica has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. The President has discovered that German residents were conspiring against the Government. Several have been arrested. All the Germans in Costa Rican ports have been ordered to be interned.

COUNT LUXBURG.

GERMAN REGRETS.

Buenos Aires, September 18th.

The Argentine Minister in Berlin telegraphs that the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has declared that Germany regrets the Luxburg affair, and disapproves of Count Luxburg's telegrams. The Argentine Government considers that the above declaration is insufficient and awaits a formal Note.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that is officially announced that Germany has expressed her deep regret at the "annoyance" caused to Sweden by the Luxburg affair.

ROBBERY OF BRITISH AEROPLANE PLANS.

LONDON, September 18th.

A sensational robbery of aeroplane plans from a firm of London builders, has resulted in the arrest of a Greek, after the discovery of the missing documents in the cloak-room of a tube station.

The Greek, who is named Cokinaki, has been committed for trial at Bow Street on a charge of stealing aeroplane plans.

ESPIONAGE IN NORWAY.

COPENHAGEN, September 18th.

The authorities have discovered another espionage plot. Four Germans have been arrested.

HOLLAND AND THE WAR.

SPEECH BY THE QUEEN.

THE HAGUE, September 18th.

The Queen's speech at the opening of the States General contained the following:—The prospects for the coming winter are not very satisfactory. The attempts made from the different sides to end the war have been unsuccessful. We shall continue to be ready to ward off possible transgressions of our neutrality. It is becoming continually more difficult to supply the people with the necessities of life and with raw material. Traffic with the Colonies is being increasingly hampered. For the necessary export of Indian products the requisite tonnage is lacking, while adequate necessary exports from elsewhere are impossible. The collaboration of all classes is more than ever essential in order to maintain ourselves amidst the growing distress of the nation.

GEN SMUTS AND THE SITUATION.

GERMANY BEING "STRANGLED TO DEATH."

LONDON, September 18th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, interviewed by a representative of *Le Journal* in London, General Smuts, referring to Germany's present position, said:—She has little or no improvement to hope for. Can one doubt, on the other hand, the growing feelings of terror which possess her as she sees nations range themselves side by side against her? Her food problem is becoming daily more and more acute, her economic future is hopelessly compromised, and her name is more and more detested. In short, she is faced with the prospect of being strangled to death, unless the *Entente* responds the door to her. What does the future offer her, even on the impossible hypothesis of a reversal of the military situation? There is nothing that Germany longs for more ardently than peace. All her people feel that their position is desperate. But before thinking of peace we must be certain of having finished with the military imperialists. Before accepting any peace, those who are charged with the destinies of nations should give serious reflection to terms, for on the peace that we sign will depend for a generation the peace and future of the world. The stake is the largest that the human race ever played for. Patience and confidence are all we now need in order to be certain of gaining it.

"This war is a war of machinery. Instructed by experience, we have adopted tactics which may not be very showy but the results of which are mathematically certain. These tactics consist in progressing by advances strictly limited on ground rendered impossible to hold by the superiority of our artillery. These tactics cost a minimum to us and inflict a maximum of losses on the enemy. If the public understand these methods and their success, there is no more question regarding winning. Today we have won, and the Germans know it quite well. The final result of the persistent pressure of our Army is well anticipated in Germany, despite the reassuring *communiqués*. Germany's military victories in the East cannot make up for defeat in a world sense. Hence Germany's desire for peace. But, despite the horrors of carnage, we must continue till the lesson is graven deep into the hearts of the German people."

FUTURE OF POLAND.

LONDON, September 18th.

An Austro-German decree announces the forthcoming inauguration of a Regency and Council for Poland, but the real power will remain in the hands of the Austro-Germans, through the Governor General.

FISHING BOAT OWNERS.

YMOUIDEN, September 18th.

The fishing boat owners have now accepted the British offer cabled on 9th instant.

WAR AIMS OF FRANCE.

STRIKING SPEECH BY M. PAINLEVÉ.

PARIS, September 18th.

In the Chamber, M. Painlevé announced the Government policy. He declared that the Government would give all its attention to assembling all the forces of the nation for the supreme phase of the war. He emphasised that the nearer the end of the war came the more essential to victory would be the moral resistance of the nation, against which the enemy, who was unable to conquer on the battlefield, was about to redouble his efforts. The Government must redouble its vigilance against these insidious plans. Whoever made himself an accomplice of the enemy must suffer the full rigour of the law. No enemy manoeuvres and no individual weaknesses can turn France from her unshakable determination. France pursues this war to defend her own and the world's liberty and independence. Her claims are independent of the issues of battles. She proclaimed them solemnly in 1871 when she was beaten and she proclaims them to-day when the aggressor is feeling the weight of her arms. The dis-annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, reparation for damage and ruin wrought by the enemy, and a peace which shall not be peace of constraint or violence, containing within itself the germ of future wars, but a just peace, wherein no peoples, strong or weak, would be oppressed; a peace wherein effective guarantees shall protect the society of nations against all aggression on the part of one among them. These are the noble aims of France, and as long as these are not attained, France will continue to fight.

M. Painlevé admitted that the co-ordination of nations in the war in an effort to secure, *inter alia*, increased production, meant the imposition of indispensable restrictions, the stoppage of speculation and a rise in prices. It was a difficult matter, for private interests must yield to national, but the nation in its patriotism would rise to the effort. Who would hesitate to impose on himself the necessary sacrifices, so light when compared with the sufferings of the soldiers? Such co-ordination was no less necessary among the Allies, who should act as if a single nation with a single army on a single front. All must equally contribute men, arms and money. Only on this condition will their superior resources become crushing. Such a policy will allow France, without exhausting herself, to meet her economic and military needs. Since 1914, France's blood had been shed in torrents. It is necessary for the happy issue of the war that she should maintain to the end a plenitude of her vigour.

The period following the conclusion of peace must be prepared for most carefully a long time ahead. We must restore the reconquered districts and prepare an extensive programme of public works in order to multiply our industrial forces and regulate the return of the soldiers to normal life, avoiding the crises of unemployment, increase production and national credit, prepare for the transformation of munition factories to peace conditions, establish a fiscal system on just, bold and well-considered taxes, and embody as a part of the social life the reforms recently introduced between workmen and employers. Such are some of the dominating ideas which should guide our democracy.

M. Painlevé concluded with a review of the war theatres, saying he hoped that the Republic of Russia would re-establish union and discipline. On the Carso, the Sereth and the Cerna, as well as in Artois, during the past months great things have been accomplished, of which the results are more far-reaching than is at present apparent, as developments will show. As regards our own Army, the moral was never higher. Without encroaching on the domain of the High Command, Parliamentary and Government control will be exercised over the Army. Our intention is to govern in close union with Parliament and we shall not seek to conceal our responsibilities behind the cloak of an optimism.

GERMAN PEACE MOVEMENT.

TANGLE OF CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

LONDON, September 18th.

After weeks of careful preparation, Germany has launched a new so-called peace movement, through the medium of the Reply to the Pope's Note. The actual wording of the Reply is at present unknown, but amid the tangle of contradictory statements can be discerned an apparent disposition of the Germans to quit Belgium. There are, however, grounds for suspicion of the genuineness of these, but Herr Erzberger, in a significant speech yesterday, declared that there must not be conquests of any kind and that we are making long strides towards peace. The pan-Germans are noisily protesting against any arrangement. Some newspapers, including the notorious *Tages Zeitung*, have been suppressed. Everything at present points to an effort by the German Government to prepare the people for a climb-down, but in view of the recent new proofs of German duplicity, the Allies refuse to commit themselves any way until the enemy's *bona fides* are beyond doubt.

FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

LONDON, September 18th.

In connection with the new German peace manoeuvre, the *Koelnische Volks-Zeitung* corroborates the statement of the *Tages Zeitung* that Germany has decided to renounce her claim to Belgium. According to the *Koelnische Volks-Zeitung*, this decision has been embodied in the Reply to the Papal Note, but the Dutch paper *Tyd* declares that the decision aroused such hostility among the Pan-Germans that a conference held in Berlin on Sunday deleted it from the Reply substituting merely assurances of Germany's willingness to discuss terms.

KING'S TOUR OF THE NORTH.

GREAT RECEPTION.

LONDON, September 18th.

His Majesty the King at Glasgow extensively toured the shipyards and engineering works. He presented three Victoria Crosses and other medals in the presence of large and most enthusiastic crowds. In conversing with an iron turner, His Majesty expressed his pleasure that fewer ships were being submerged and said "We look to you to give us ships," to which the iron turner replied "We are doing our best."

Eighty thousand people were present at the investiture at Ibrox Park where Victoria Crosses and other war decorations and Orders of the British Empire were conferred. One hundred and forty-three persons were recipients of the Empire decoration, and included Lord Strathclyde, the Grand Cross of the Order, and Lizzie Robinson, a munition worker, a medal for heroism whilst engaged in her work.

FOOD PRICES.

LONDON, September 18th.

Lord Rhonda, in receiving a deputation of butchers, said that maximum prices must be strictly enforced. High prices were largely due to competition by the butchers themselves.

A DOG STORY FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

Somewhere in France a dog waits—has been waiting since August, 1914—for the return of his master, and the latter will never return, for he lies sleeping where he fell—in one of the first battles of the great war. The story is told by the *Figaro*. A peasant from the Puy-de-Dôme joined his regiment at Riom when the mobilization began. He took his dog with him and they were inseparable until the day came for the man to leave for the front. When the train steamed away, Canon, for that was the dog's name, remained looking wistfully at it as it receded, dwindled away to a mere spot on the horizon and then disappeared, carrying his master out of his sight for ever.

But Canon's faith in the power of his master's love to reunite them one day is stronger than the will of nations, and he refuses to leave the station at Riom. Upon the arrival of each train he dashes out on to the platform, runs first to the locomotive and then scampers from carriage to carriage, looking for the object of his affection—until the whistle blows and he is left to gaze wistfully as he did once in 1914.

YOU NEED NOT WAIT

UNTIL OUR STOCK HAS BEEN REPLACED AT THE HIGH DOLLAR RATE OF EXCHANGE.

OUR REBATE

IS APPLIED TO ALL PURCHASES OF IMPORTED GOODS.



HIGH GRADE

BRITISH

FOOTERY.

MEN'S BLACK CALF BOOTS.

BLUCHER FRONT, WIDE FITTINGS.

Prices \$13.50 and \$15.00 Pair.

TAN CALF BROGUE SHOES.

Price \$15.00 Pair.

MEN'S TAN CALF BOOTS.

EASY FITTINGS, BLUCHER LACE.

Prices \$15.00 \$17.50 Pair.

STOUT WALKING OR COLPING SHOE.

SOFT UPPIERS, UNLINED.

EXTRA STOUT SOLES.

Price \$17.00 Pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

September 17th, 1917.

Market Produce.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Beef Prime Cut	lb.	21
Beef Corred—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	20
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk	lb.	20
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam	lb.	18
Beef Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	16
Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
Beef Steak—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	26

No. 1

Bullock's Brains—Ngau No.

Bullock's Tongue, fresh

Bullock's Tongue, corned

Ham Ngau Li

Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau

Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam

Bullock's Liver—Ngau Sam

Bullock's Tripe (undressed)

Ngau To

Calves Head and Feet—Ngau

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei

Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei

Mutton Shoulder—Yeung

Mutton Saddle—Yeung On

Pig's Chills—Chu Chong

Pig's Brains—Chu No

Pig's Feet—Chu Chong

Pig's Fry—Chu Chong

Pig's Head—Chu Chong

Pig's Heart—Chu Chong

Pig's Kidneys—Chu Chong

Pig's Liver—Chu Chong

Pork Chop—Chu Chong

Pork Leg—Chu Chong

Pork Fat or Lard—Chu Chong

Sheep's Head and Feet

Young Tau Kuek

Sheep's Heart—Young Sam

Sheep's Kidneys—Young Yiu

Sheep's Liver—Young Kon

Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu

Tsu

Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau

Suet, Mutton—Shang Yeung

Yau

Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk

Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai

Cheung, No. 1

Lard—Chu Yau

Barbel—Ka Yu

Bream—Pin Yu

Canton Fresh Water Fish

Hoi Sin Yu

Carp—Li Yu

Catfish—Chik Yu

Codfish—Mun Yu

Crabs—Hoi

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu

Dab—Sha, Mang Yu

Dace—Wong Mei Lap

Dog Fish—Tit To Sha

Eels, Conger—Hoi Man

Eels, Fresh water—Tam Shui

Yu

Eels, Yellow Wong Sin

Frogs—Tin Kai

Garoupa—Shik Pan

Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu

Herrings—Tao Pak

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu

Loach—Wu Yu

Lobsters—Lung Ha

Mackerel—Chi Yu

Mong Fish—Mong Yu

Mullet—Tui Yu

Oysters—Shang Ho

Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu

Perch—Tau Lo

Pike—Fa Pau Fong

Plaice—Pan Yu

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong

Pomfret, White—Pak Chong

Prawns—Ming Ha

Ray—Pai Pa Sha

Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung

Roach—Chun Yu

Salmon—Ma Yau

Shark—Sha Yu

Skate—Po Yu

Shrimps—Ha

Snapper—Lap Yu

Sole—Tat Sha Yu

Tench—Wan Yu

Turbot—Tao Hau Yu

Turtles, small, fresh water—

Kau Yu

VICTIMS OF U-BOAT

CALLOUSNESS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DROWN

SHIP'S CREW.

A statement made to the representative

of a news agency by one of three

survivors of the crew of a steamer

torpedoed by a German submarine

suggested a deliberate intention on the

part of the U-boat commander to drown the

whole of his victims. The three survivors

were picked up by a patrol boat and

landed. The steamer was the Belgian

Princess, and Thomas Bowman, the chief

engineer, gave the following narrative

of his experience:—

About 8 on Tuesday evening, while 200

miles from land, I saw from the after

deck the wake of an approaching torpedo.

I gave a lurch when the torpedo struck.

I was thrown on the deck by a piece of

debris. The vessel took a heavy list, and

all took to the boats. The submarine ap-

proached and destroyed the wireless by

shell fire. The submarine ordered the

boats to come alongside, and called for

the skipper. Captain Hassan went

aboard and was taken down into the

submarine. The rest of us, 41, were

mustered on the submarine deck. The

Germans took the lifebelts from all of us

except eight, and outside clothing from

all of us. The submarine crew then

hatched, leaving us on deck. Before this,

the German sailors had taken the oars,

baiters, and gratings from our lifeboats

and smashed the boats with an axe. Sud-

denly the submarine went about two miles.

I heard the rush of water and

shouting. "Look out, she is sinking," I

jumped into the water. Many men went

down with the submarine; others swam

about. I had a lifebelt. Near me was an

apprentice, aged 16, shouting for help. I

went to him and held him up in the

darkness till about midnight, when he be-

came unconscious and eventually died

from exposure. I took his lifebelt and

waited for daylight. I then saw the

Belgian Princess still afloat and made for

her. My way lay through dead bodies:

some in lifebelts, others not. As I neared

the ship she blew up. I held on for an

other hour, when a rescued boat picked me

up in the last stages of exhaustion, after

11 hours in the water.

Another survivor, G. Siliski, of

Oreana, the second engineer, said he had

a similar experience, save that he reached

the doomed steamer in the morning before

she was blown up and was actually on

board when the Germans came and looted

her. He watched them from a hiding

place, and when they came near him he

jumped into the sea, and catching some

wreckage, remained afloat till rescued.

He confirms the chief engineer as to the

obvious intention to drown the entire

crew. A third survivor, the second cook,

is too ill in the infirmary to tell his story.

Pears (Canton), Cooking—

Sha Li

Persimmons, Large—Hung Tsu

Plantain—Tai Shiu

Pumelo, Siam—Tain Lo Yau each

Walnuts—Hop To

Grapes—Po Tai Tsai

VEGETABLES, ETC.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk

Beans, Sprouts—Nga Tsai

Beans, Long—Tau Kok

Beet Root—Hung Tsai Tau

Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa

Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau

Kwa

Brinjals, Red—Hung Ke

Cabbage, Chinese (common)—

Kai Tsai

Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai

Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau

Shun

Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsai

Fai

Cauliflower (Medium)—

Cauliflower (Small)—

Carrots—Kam Shun

Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan

Tsai

Chillies, dried—Kon Lat Chiu

Chillies, red—Hung Fa Chiu

Chillies, green—Ching Lat

Chiu

Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li

Cha Liu

Cucumbers—Ching Kwa

Garlic—Sun Tau

Ginger, young—Sun Tse

Keung

Ginger, old—Lo Keung

Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik

Kau

Indian Corn—Shuk Mai

Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai

Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai

Water Chestnuts, Mandarin—

Kwai Lam Ma Tai

Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsai

Kau

Onions, Bombay—Yeung

Onions, Chung Tau

Onions, Green—Shang Chung

Onions, Shanghai—Sheng-

hoi Chung Tau

Parsley—Kun Tsai

Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu

Potato, Japanese—Yat Pun

Shu Tsai

Potato, American—Fa Ki Shu

Tsai

Pumpkin—Tung Kwa

Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai

Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong

Spinach—Kon Chung Tau

Shallots—Yin Tsai

Tomatoes—Fan Ke

Turnips—Punti (Long)—Lo

Pak

Vegetables Marrow—Tait Kwa

Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai

Water Lily root—Lin Ngau

Yams—Tai Shu

SAVING FOR THE WAR.

APPEAL TO THE CIVILIAN

POPULATION.

Mr. R. M. S. Kindersley, Chairman

of the National War Savings Com-

mittee, writing from the offices of the Committee,

says:—

Three years ago thousands of men

voluntarily offered themselves to the

service of the country, subsequently

punished was introduced. By accept-

ing and compelling this sacrifice the nation

as a whole undertook the moral obligation

of giving to those who went to fight for

us support and protection without stint

and to the extreme limits of our power.

We cannot do less than this without

confessing disloyalty to the fighting man-

hood of the country.

To those who are carefully studying the

financial situation in this country, it must

be apparent that the difficulties of finance

at present facing the State are many, and

are likely to increase. These difficulties

have largely been created by the civilian

population, and can only be remedied by

them.

THE ESSENTIAL FACTS.

The essential facts of the situation

are:—

(1.) During the last 18 months expendi-

ture on the war has been doubled. It is

therefore necessary that twice as much

money should be placed at the disposal of

the State either as the result of voluntary

saving and investment in Government

securities or by means of compulsory

saving through taxation.

(2.) The major portion of the Govern-

ment's expenditure takes the form of pay-

ments to the civilian population for goods

and services. It is obvious that when

twice as much money is being distributed

by the Government in this way, and even

after allowance has been made for the

increased cost of living, a much larger

margin remains in the hands of the

population for spending or saving.

(3.) If this surplus were saved instead

of being spent the demand of the civil

population for goods and services would

be no greater than it was 18 months ago.

Increased demand leads to higher prices.

(4.) It is evident that, with the present

limited capacity for production and

import, the supply of commodities is con-

siderably less than the normal. This

reduced supply is placed on the market for

sale, and the State and private individuals

compete as buyers.

(5.) If private individuals reduce their

consumption and lend to the State the

money thus saved, they transfer their

purch

LABOUR PEACE AIMS.

RECONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION.

The Executive Committee of the British Labour Conference submitted to the special party Conference last month the draft of a statement which might, if the special party Conference approved, be laid before the Inter-Allied Conference on behalf of the Labour Party.

I.—THE WAR.

The Conference, in the name of the Socialist and Labour Parties of the nations now allied against the Governments of the Central European Powers, ratifies and reaffirms the declaration unanimously agreed to the Conference of the Socialist and Labour Parties of allied nations on February 14th, 1915.

II.—THE PEACE.

The war, which has become almost world-wide, bringing misery and desolation to nearly all nations, has now lasted for more than three years. It has already been the occasion of one great social revolution in the destruction of Tsardom in Russia, on which the Conference most heartily congratulates the Russian people. It has united, in the defence of democracy, the Old World and the New; and the Conference warmly welcomes the assistance to the cause of human freedom, in council no less than on the battlefield, that is now being afforded by the American people. So far as the Socialist and Labour Parties of the Allied nations are concerned, it is against the ruthless imperialism of autocratic governments that the struggle is being waged. The Conference now, on February 14th, 1915, asks the people of the several nations, and particularly their Socialist and Labour comrades in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, whether it is not possible for the united action of the working classes of the world to bring this monstrous conflict to a summary conclusion conformably to the principles of the International.

III.—THE RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

The Conference cordially welcomes the declaration of the Russian Government, in agreement with the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, that the only satisfactory basis of peace lies in the formula of "No annexations and no indemnities; leaving to each people the freedom to settle its own destinies." The Conference repeats its determination to resist any attempt to transform this war into a war of conquest, whether it is sought to be achieved by territorial or wealth. The only readjustment of national boundaries or national citizenship of which the Conference can approve are those that may be arrived at by common agreement for the purpose of settling the several peoples free to settle their own destinies, or of removing some plain cause or excuse for another war. The Conference equally protests against any perpetuation of the war in the expectation of any Government being able to inflict on any nation whatever the crushing burden of an indemnity by way of punishment for having caused the war.

IV.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Of all the war aims, none is so important to the peoples of the world as that there should be henceforth no earth no more war. Whoever triumphs the world will have lost, unless some effective method of preventing war can be found. As a means to this end the Conference relies very largely upon the complete democratization of all countries, including Germany and Austria-Hungary, which now cannot fail to place themselves in line with other civilized nations; on the frank abandonment of every form of "imperialism" on the suppression of secret diplomacy and the placing of foreign policy, just as much as home policy, under the control of popularly elected legislatures; on the absolute responsibility of the Foreign Minister of each country to its legislature; on such concerted action as may be possible for the common limitation of the costly armaments by which all the peoples are burdened, and upon the entire abolition of profit-making armament firms, whose pecuniary interest lies always in war scares and rivalry in preparation for war. But the Conference demands, in addition, that it should be an essential condition of the Treaty of Peace itself that there should be forthwith established a supranational authority, or League of Nations, which should not only be adhered to by all the present belligerents, but which every other independent sovereign State in the world should be pressed to join; the immediate establishment by such League of Nations not only of an International High Court for the settlement of all disputes between States that are of justiciable nature, but also of appropriate machinery for prompt and effective mediation between States in issues that are not justiciable; the formation of an International Legislature in which the representatives of every civilized State would have their allotted share; the gradual development, as far as may prove to be possible, of International legislation agreed to by and de facto binding upon the several States; and for a solemn agreement and pledge by all States that every issue between any two or more of them shall be submitted for settlement as aforesaid, and that they will all make common cause against any State which fails to adhere to this agreement.

V.—RESTORATION OF DEVASTATED AREAS.

The Conference holds that one of the most imperative duties of all countries immediately peace is declared will be the restoration, so far as may be possible, of

the homes, farms, factories, public buildings, and means of communication in France, Belgium, the Tyrol and North Italy, East Prussia, Poland, Galicia, Russia, Roumania, and the other Balkan States, Armenia, and Asia Minor. Apart from Belgium, which has already been referred to, the Conference holds that the restoration of these devastated areas should be undertaken at the expense of an International Fund, to which all the belligerent Governments should be required to contribute in proportions to be agreed upon, having regard among other things to their several responsibilities and participation in the damage; that the restoration should not be limited to compensation for public buildings, capitalist undertakings, and material property proved to be destroyed or damaged, but should be extended to setting up the wage-earners themselves in homes and employment; and that to ensure the full and impartial application of these principles the assessment and distribution of the compensation, so far as the cost is contributed by the International Fund, should be made under the direction of an International Commission.

VI.—INQUIRY INTO WHONGDOING.

The Conference welcomes the fact that public feeling will not be satisfied unless a full and free judicial investigation into the accusations so freely made on all sides that particular Governments have ordered, and particular officers have exercised, acts of cruelty, oppression, violence, and theft against individual victims, for which no justification can be found in the ordinary usages of war. The Conference draws attention, in particular, to the loss of life and property of merchant seamen and other non-combatants (including women and children), resulting from the inhuman and ruthless conduct of the submarine warfare. The Conference recommends that it should be part of the conditions of peace that there should be forthwith set up a Court of Claims and Accusations, which should investigate all such allegations as may be brought before it, summon the accused person or Government to answer the complaint, to pronounce judgment, and award compensation or damages, payable by the individual or Government condemned, to the persons who had suffered wrong, or to their heirs.

VII.—BELGIUM.

The Conference once more declares that the foremost condition of peace must be the reparation by the German Government of the wrong admittedly done to Belgium; payment for all the damage that has resulted from this wrong; and the restoration of Belgium to complete and untrammelled independent sovereignty, leaving to the decision of the Belgian people the determination of their own future policy in all respects.

VIII.—THE BALKANS.

The Conference insists on the restoration to the several peoples of the territories of Serbia and Montenegro. It suggests that the whole problem of the reorganization of the administration of the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula might be dealt with by a special conference of their representatives, or by an authoritative International Commission, on the basis of (a) the complete freedom of these people to settle their own destinies, in respect of Austrian, Turkish, or other dominion.

IX.—ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The Conference reaffirms its repudiation of the crime against the peace of the world by which Alsace and Lorraine were forcibly torn from France in 1871, a political blunder the effects of which have contributed in no small degree to the continuance of unrest and the growth of militarism in Europe; and the Conference, profoundly sympathizing with the unfortunate inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have been subjected to so much repression, asks that they shall be allowed to satisfy their inflexible desire for restoration to the French Republic.

X.—ITALY.

The Conference declares its warmest sympathy with the people of Italian race and speech who have been left outside the "inconvenient" and "defensible" boundaries that have, as a result of the diplomatic agreements of the past, been assigned to the kingdom of Italy; and supports their claim to be united with those of their own race and tongue.

XI.—POLAND, ETC.

With regard to the other cases in dispute, from Luxembourg on the one hand, of which the independence has been temporarily destroyed, to the lands now under foreign domination inhabited by other races—the outstanding example being that of the Poles—the Conference relies as the only way of achieving a lasting settlement on the application of the principle of allowing each people to settle its own destiny.

XII.—THE JEWS AND PALESTINE.

The Conference demands for the Jews of all countries the same elementary rights of tolerance, freedom of residence and trade, and equal citizenship that ought to be extended to all the inhabitants of every nation. But the Conference further expresses the hope that it may be practicable by agreement among all the nations to set free Palestine from the harsh and oppressive government of the Turk, in order that this country may form a free State under international guarantee, to which such of the Jewish people as desire to do so may return, and may work out their own salvation free from interference by those of alien race or religion.

XIII.—PROBLEM OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

The Conference realizes that the whole civilized world condemns the handing back to the universally execrated rule of the Turkish Government any subject people which has once been freed from it. Thus, whatever may be proposed with regard to Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Arabia, they cannot be restored to the tyranny of the Sultan and his Pashas. The Conference disclaims all sympathy with the Imperialist aims of Governments and capitalists, who would make of these and other territories now dominated by the Turkish hordes merely instruments either of exploitation or militarism. If in these territories it is impracticable to leave it to the peoples to settle their own destinies the Conference suggests that they should be dealt with in the same way as the Colonies of Tropical Africa, and placed for administration in the hands of a Commission acting under the Supranational Authority or League of Nations. The Conference further suggests that the peace of the world requires that Constantinople should be made a free port, permanently neutralized and placed (together with both shores of the Dardanelles and possibly some or all of Asia Minor) under the same impartial administration.

XIV.—COLONIES OF TROPICAL AFRICA.

With regard to the Colonies of the several belligerents in Tropical Africa, from sea to sea (north of the Zambesi River and south of the Sahara Desert), the Conference disclaims all sympathy with the Imperialist idea that these should form the booty of any nation, should be exploited for the profit of the capitalist, or used for the promotion of the militarist aims of Governments. In view of the fact that it is impracticable here to leave the various peoples concerned to settle their own destinies, the Conference suggests that the interests of humanity would be best served by the full and frank abandonment by all the present Colonies of the European Powers in Tropical Africa, together with the nominally independent Republic of Liberia, to the proposed Supranational Authority or League of Nations herein suggested; and their administration by an Imperial Commission under that authority, with its own trained staff, as a single independent African State, on the principles of (1) the open door and equal freedom of enterprise to the traders of all nations; (2) Protection of the natives against exploitation and oppression and the preservation of their tribal interests; (3) all revenue raised to be expended for the welfare and development of the African State itself; and (4) the permanent neutralization of this African State and its abstention from participation in international rivalries or any future wars.

XV.—SUPPLIES AFTER THE WAR.

That, in view of the probable world-wide shortage, after the war, of exportable foodstuffs and raw materials, and of merchant shipping, it is imperative, in order to prevent the most serious hardships, and even possible famine, in one country, another, that systematic arrangements should be made on an international basis for the allocation and conveyance of the available exportable surplus of these commodities to the different countries in proportion, not to their purchasing powers, but to their several pressing needs; and that, within each country, the Government must for some time maintain its control of the most indispensable commodities.

XVI.—PREVENTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Conference cannot but anticipate that, in all countries without exception, the dislocation of industry attendant on peace, the instant discharge of millions of munition makers and workers in war trades, and the demobilization of millions of soldiers—in face of the scarcity of industrial capital and the insecurity of commercial enterprise—will, unless prompt and energetic action be taken by the several Governments, plunge a large part of the wage-earning population into all the miseries of unemployment more or less prolonged. In view of the fact that widespread unemployment in any country, like a famine, is an injury not to that country alone, but to the world, the Conference holds that it is the duty of every Government to take immediate action, not merely to relieve the unemployed, when unemployment has set in, but actually, so far as may be practicable, to prevent the occurrence of unemployment. The Conference, therefore, urges upon the Socialist and Labour Parties of every country the necessity of their pressing upon their Governments the preparation of plans for the execution of all the innumerable public works (such as the making and repairing of roads and railways, the erection of schools and public buildings, the provision of working-class dwellings, and the reclamation and afforestation of land) that will be required in the near future, not for the sake of finding measures of relief for the unemployed, but with a view to these works being undertaken at such a rate in each locality as will suffice, together with the various capitalist enterprises that may be in progress, to maintain at a fairly uniform level year by year, and throughout each year, the aggregate demand for labour, and thus prevent there being any unemployment.

XVII.—ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

The Conference declares, against all the projects now being prepared by Imperialists and capitalists, not in any one country only, but in practically all countries, for an economic war after peace has been secured, either against one or other foreign nation or against all foreign nations. Such an economic war, if begun

(Continued at foot of next column.)

STATE CONTROL OF TRADE.

CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS OF MERCHANTS.

In view of representations made by various traders regarding the effect of the action of the British Government in controlling the sale and distribution of leading commodities of common necessity, the Merchants' Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce have made a report on the existing position as affecting merchants in particular, which has been adopted in principle by the council of the chamber. The following recommendations are made by the Merchants' Committee:

That Government should cease to act as trading intermediary between producers and consumers, but should utilize to the fullest extent the services of the business community.

That to this end merchants should be encouraged to continue to carry or import stocks of commodities essential to this country.

That, so far as any control of imports and exports is concerned, the quantities allowed should as far as possible be based upon a fair allocation of quantities among merchants dealing in particular articles, after consultation with representations. Permits should only be granted to British and Allied subjects who are legitimate merchants and importers in the trade involved.

That the various control departments should be co-ordinated so far as to secure a uniform system on questions of principle and to obviate present delays in dealings with licences and permits.

That Control Departments should in all cases be assisted by representative business men nominated by their respective trades.

That steps be taken to represent to the Government, to members of Parliament, and the public generally the views set out in the report of this committee.

The committee draw attention to the circumstance that since the opening of the war the Government have had powers to regulate the supply and use of commodities necessary for the defence of the realm, and express regret that the Government has not uniformly availed itself of the services of the mercantile community. The methods adopted, in the judgment of the committee, have failed to produce the maximum of advantages to the State with the minimum of interference with legitimate trade, usages and organization.

The main cause of the rise in prices (says the report) has been the shortage of the world's supply, combined with a shortage of shipping tonnage, and the only means of overcoming this is to stimulate production the whole world over by all possible means, and to see that the tonnage available is used to the best purpose. This can best be done by encouraging ordinary trading in every way with a minimum of Government interference. If commerce is rendered impossible or unprofitable it will cease, with disastrous results both now and after the war.

In conclusion, the committee submit that the Government should confine their action strictly to supervision, and that they should centralize the controlling authority and disband and do away with the numerous unco-ordinated departments which are now seriously restricting legitimate trade.

Appendices attached to the report contain information from the pig-iron, tinplate, steel, copper, scrap copper, lead, wool, yarn, timber, and diamond industries.

by any country, would inevitably lead to reprisals, to which each nation in turn might in self-defence be driven. The Conference realizes that all such attempts at economic aggression, whether by protective tariffs or capitalist trusts or monopolies, inevitably result in the spoliation of the working classes of the several countries for the profit of the capitalists; and the Conference sees in the alliance between the Military Imperialists and the Fiscal Protectionists in any country whatsoever not only a serious danger to the prosperity of the masses of the people, but also a grave menace to peace. On the other hand, the right of each nation to the defence of its own economic interests cannot be denied. The Conference accordingly urges upon the Socialist and Labour Parties of all countries the importance of insisting, in the attitude of the Government towards commercial enterprise, on the principle of the open door, on Customs duties being limited strictly to revenue purposes, and on their being no hostile discrimination against foreign countries. But the Conference urges equally the importance of the utmost possible development by appropriate Government action of the resource of every country for the benefit not only of its own people, but also of the world, and the need of an international agreement for the enforcement in all countries of the legislation on factory conditions, hours of labour, and the prevention of "sweating" and unhealthy trades necessary to protect the workers against exploitation and oppression.

XVIII.—THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.

The Conference declares that the proposals made for the security of peace in this memorandum will be made more secure if the Socialist International is reconstituted.

XIX.—THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

The Conference holds that agreement among the warring Governments can be secured only by a free and frank discussion of each other's claims and desires.

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A five or ten dollar Note

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THEY "REVEL" IN THEM.

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having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1917. [1045]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN, DELI, SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"s JACOB"

having arrived from the above port. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1917. [1063]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

1

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex 10.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NOV. 16, 1917.

AN UNBROKEN HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street.

36

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 19th, at 11.44.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased quickly at Vladivostok and increased slightly at other reporting stations; it is probably highest over N. Japan. The western portion of an anti-cyclone covers South China, a depression is moving eastwards across Korea, and an area of relatively low pressure is situated in the S. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 73.10 inches, against an average of 72.41 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction:—

Force:—

Forecast:—

Hongkong to Gap Rock:—E. winds, moderate; at night, fair.

Formosa Channel:—S. winds, light to moderate.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamocla:—No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan:—No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal, Symbol, Meaning.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Leichikot, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large vessels on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(KLEPPNER & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 20th Sept., 4 P.M.
CHIENTSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 23rd Sept., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Sept., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAY"	On 25th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 27th Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 36.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 16 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... TUESDAY,	25th Sept., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... FRIDAY,	28th Sept., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917
COLOMBO				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

R. V. D. FAIR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	{ INABA MARU	(MONDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.
via SHANGHAI, MOJI,	Capt. Higo	12,500
Kobe, YOKKAICHI, and	{ YOKOHAMA MARU	(WEDNESDAY, 24th Oct., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Tanaka	12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

Kobe	{ NIKKO MARU	(SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Takada	9,500
	{ KIRIN MARU	(THURSDAY, 20th Sept.
	Capt.	1,000
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and	{ FUSHIMI MARU	(TUESDAY, 25th Sept., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Iizawa	21,000
	{ HIRANO MARU	(TUESDAY, 25th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Fraser	18,000
	{ KAGA MARU	(SATURDAY, 10th Oct., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Komatsu	12,500

Kobe RANGOON MARU (SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 22 and 23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR 22nd Sept 10.30 A.M.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 26th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDINE ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez,
Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. CO. for return journey.

[FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00]

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA; VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU"		WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.
"CANADA MARU"		TUESDAY, 9th Oct., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"		SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Batavia and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU"		SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.
"BOHEI MARU"		THURSDAY, 27th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"		SUNDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON KIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	6.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	3.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.00 P.M.	—
Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Sanhsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regia 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macau	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samui	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS ON HOLIDAYS
Macau	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kunehuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kanlung	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$550, sales	23 1/2 int. s/c 1917	
INSURANCES.				
Canton	\$50	\$320	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$20	\$130	\$25 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$230, buy.	\$27 for 1915	
Nord China	\$5	\$110	15% int. account 1916	
Union	\$100	\$775, sellers	\$60 for 1915	
Yangtze	\$50	\$130	\$21 for 1915	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$81	\$5 int. s/c 1916/17	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$17 1/2	\$1.25 for 1915	
Indo-China Pref.	\$5	\$35	6% for 1916	
Do. Def.	\$5	\$89	5% for 1916	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$28, sellers	\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17	
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$92	\$12 for 1916	
Malacca Sugars	\$30	\$29, sellers	5 Pa. for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$73, sellers	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$112, buy.	\$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1916	
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 76	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/4/16	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$80	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$84, sellers	\$3 for 1916	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$120	\$23 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$10	\$75	\$3.35 for 1916	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$6	10 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$33	\$2 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$78, buyers	\$3 int. account 1917	
OTHERS.				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 14	Tls. 1 for year ending 31/10/16	
Shells	\$1	107/5	2% int. account 1916	
Ural Cuspians	\$1	32/-	9% for 1916/16	
MINING.				
Kailans	\$1	41/-, buyers	1% int. account year ending 30/6/17	
Raubs	\$1	\$21, sellers	None since 1910	
Trench	\$1	25/-	4% int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 160, sel.	Tls. 9 for year ending 31/10/16	
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 14	T. 0.30 for year ending 30/11/16	
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 35	Tls. 6 for 1913	
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 121	Tls. 6 for year ending 30/6/16	
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5	T. 4.95	3H for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Boreas	\$12	\$64	60 cents for 1916	
China Lights	\$5	\$41, sellers	None since 1906	
China Providents	\$10	\$71	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$23	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16	
Green Island Cement	\$7 1/2	\$63, sales	90 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$10	\$3 for year ending 30/6/17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$149	\$2 int. s/c 1917	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$26 1/2, sellers	\$1 int. s/c 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 31/5/17	
Hongkong Trams	5/-	\$5.50	9% int. s/c 1917	
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$9, sellers	7% for year ending 30/4/17	
Do. New	\$1	\$0.90	do. 30/4/17	
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3, buyers	35 cents for year ending 31/5/17	
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$13, sellers	\$1.35 for 1916	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$8	70 cents for 1916	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6 1/2, sellers	None since 1914	

RUBBERS, (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajahs	\$1	Sept.	\$4.10	65 p.c.	40 p.c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$12.20	25 p.c.	—
Glenealy	\$1	Oct.	\$2.50	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kedah	\$1	April	\$4.20	55 p.c.	—
Kempas	\$3	June	\$9.00	40 p.c.	25 p.c.
Malaka Fines	\$1	Aug.	\$3.05	30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Malakoff	\$3	Dec.	\$5.00	30 p.c.	15 p.c.
New Serendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.50	25 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sandycroft	\$2	Jan.	\$4.50	20 p.c.	5 p.c.
Tapah	\$10	Dec.	\$23.50	35 p.c.	10 p.c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2.9 1/2		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 19th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 days' sight	3/3
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/3 1/2
Cred. at 4 months' sight	3/4
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Cred. at 4 months' sight	45 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	77 1/2
Cred. at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bill, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—Pence	150 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	137 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	183
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.p.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	47 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.p.
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	\$40.80
SILVER, per oz.	\$31d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ... 20 cents piece	per cent.
Hongkong ... 10	80 00 Premium
Canton ... 20	80 10
Canton ... 10	80 35 Discount

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 22nd Sept.—
9 p.m.—Promenade Concert by Hongkong Police Reserve in the Botanical Gardens.
Monday, 24th Sept.—
Neon—Tai San Insurance and Banking Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Wednesday, 26th Sept.—
5.30 p.m.—Kowloon Cricket Club, Annual General Meeting.
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, Annual General Meeting in the City Hall.
Thursday, 27th Sept.—
12.15 p.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Saturday, 29th Sept.—
Neon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs.

Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE

CHINE.

CAPITAL (4 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000 (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot, of Directors: A. J. Fernette.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Buildings, 5, Charter Road, Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000 Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May 1917.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... £15,000,000 Reserve Funds:— Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/-—£15,000,000 Silver ... £18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman. Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman. Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. S. Gubbey, Esq. P. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq. A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq. G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq. MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 8 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. 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